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"FITE ATRICE TWEATER—" FITE OF PERSONS."

ALT'S THEATER—S and 8: "An Arabian Night."

AVERTY'S BROOKLYE THEATER—2 and 8: "The Widow

Bedowt."

Bedot."

LAVELT'S THEATER—2 and 8: "The Galley Slave."

LEW-YORK AQUADUM—Day and Evening.

ARE THEATER—"FRITTAL."

ARE THEATER—"FRITTAL."

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The new Political Economy Club in Montreal has eighty members. === Two Afghan Birdars have arrived at Tashkeud. === The Duchess of Marlborough has received so far £8,300 to relieve the Irish distress. = The Ashton-on-Lyne totton-masters have refused to advance wages five

DOMESTIC .- The Governor of Maine has submitted to the Supreme Court questions of law covering some of the points suggested in Mr. Morrill's letter. : Senator Houston, of Alabama, is dead. 6 s sons have been injured by a railroad accidout near St. Paul, Minn. = Governor Robinson has not interfered at all in "Joe" Cobnra's case. ___ Adjutant-General Townsend has named his appointees. — General Grant has received a public welcome at Augusta, Ga.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The final city estimates for 1880 were made yesterday, amounting to Recorder. === The accused officers and directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Bank of Jersey City, were found guilty. = Two Pennsylvania burglars were captured in this city. were many visitors at Menlo Park. === The Count Joanues is dead. = General Fisk replied to Inspector Hammond. — The Aldermen passed the Chambers Street Railway scheme over the Mayor's veto. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.80 cents. Stocks les active but higher, and closing strong.

THE WEATBER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and partly cloudy or clear weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 19°; average, 25%°.

It is safe to say that the State of Maine will not give Governor Garcelon a unanimous "Happy New-Year."

With the close of the year 1879 ends the work of inspecting the tenement-houses, which was begun some months ago. The results are summed up elsewhere.

There has been a sweeping conviction in the case of the indicted officers of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City. All aix of them were found guilty by the jury, after but an bour's deliberation.

Mr. Beecher's side of any controversy is never a dull one, and his answer to the criticisms passed upon him in the matter of the Bible Society, which is given in large part elsewhere, sustains his reputation in that respect. His reply to Dr. Porter, in particular, is characteristically pugnacious.

Justice is not so blind that she cannot see the virtues of modern apparatus. Mr. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, having occasion to blish certain accusations in his newspar gainst the Chief of Police, was arr a criminal charge of libel. He was promptly released, of course, and own recognizance, the judicial order being transmitted by tele-

The Baudit Board in the City Hall are evidently of the opinion that the old proverb about being hanged for a full-sized if one is to be hanged at all, constitutes a whole code of morals. They passed yesterday the resolution authorizing the Chambers Street Crosstown Railway, over the Mayor's veto and over the Corporation Counsel's opinion that the Board of Aldermen have no right to make the grant.

In the choice by the Aldermen of Frederick Smyth as Recorder both Controller Kelly and Mr. Smyth may well exult. The successful candidate has been the most tempest-tossed of mariners on the local political sea, and Mr. Kelly must be happy that he has at last carried Mr. Smyth through one venture without shipwreck. While there is cause for regret that Mr. Hackett's mantle did not fall Mr. Rollins, the Republican candidate, Mr. Smyth has a good professional reputa-

-promising perhaps, but not wholly satisfac-ory. Governor Garcelon has submitted some & the questions suggested by Mr. Morrill to the Supreme Court, but not all. The ground during the days of slavery. It is an ignoring judge the young King of Spain by his wicked should be excluded. By following this plan he

Governor to ask counthe sel from the Supreme Court upon questions of fact, but of law, and that a number of Mr. Morrill's questions must be excluded, as they relate to facts and not to points of law. But the communication of the Governor is not made public, and Mr. Morrill and all whom he represents are kept in entire ignorance as to which of the questions are to be submitted and which are to be thrown

THE TRIBUNE repeats to-day the suggestion it has made on so many New Year's days before-that the offering of wines and liquors to New Year's callers is in no way demanded by the dictates of hospitality, and in many cases may work great damage and even ruin. There is no need surely to urge the point. The number of shipwrecked men who car trace their disaster back to the ill-advised hospitality of some well-disposed woman's very well known to be unhappily large; and it is not necessary to be fanatical upon the subject of temperance in order to recognize the fact. The tendency of our best people has been strong, in the past few years, in the direction of removing such temptations from those who might fall by them, and it is to be hoped that to-day also will show that the

PROGRESS.

movement is still growing in strength.

A new year dawns; may it be a Happy New Year to all. A new decade begins; may it prove as full of prosperity to all the nations as the decade that is dead has been of disaster. The last fifth of the nineteenth century opens, but who can guess what marvels and blessings this miracle-working century still has in store for us? Eighty years ago, Whitney's cotton-gin had

barely begun to work, and the spinning mule was not yet born. But these two have clothed the world. Eighty years ago, men were dreaming of the steamship, which Fulton invented in 1807. His thought has brought China nearer to us than England was when he built his first boat. Frauenhofer taught the young century spectrum analysis, and Fresnel the polarization of light, and all the arts and sciences now owe them a debt beyond measure. Eighty years ago, Jonner was stoutly battling against derision for the idea which, when the century was still young, subdued its first great scourge. To-day there is scarcely a science or useful art that is not constantly indebted to photography, but when the century was born the protograph, which Arago rightly styled "a gift to the whole world," was unknown. Iron bands have almost annihilated distance, and a capital far exceeding the entire wealth of any nation in 1800 has been expended in making this the age of railways, but the century was already thirty years old when the first railroad was opened. The use of anthracite in making iron, and the Bessemer process for making steel, have each revolutionized the world; modern civilization would be simply an impossibility if iron could still be treated only in the ways known when this century was young. The sewing machine has brought blessing and comfort to the mother of every household, and has saved much to every wearer of clothes, and yet the oldest patent of that nature is not forty years old. Into the cottage of the humblest and poorest, the oil-well has sent light, but petroleum is one of the latest children of the century. And the grandest of them all, the telegraph, which enables London and New York to whisper to each other day and night, and brings news of the industry and the commerce of the whole world to the breakfast-table of every merchant or workman or employer, has been at work only thirty-six years. Of its thousand appliances and modifications, each a miracle, the signal service and the telephone are among the latest and most marvellous. But who can guess what the new year may bring forth? It is no longer true that "Science moves but "slowly, creeping on from point to point." For centuries science crept; then jt marched, it. First they had to deal with a Cabinet then ran, and now it flies on the wings of the crisis, which was bad enough, coming as it did lightning. A new year now means a new world. All our modes of life, of industry, or of enjoyment are revolutionized as this wonder-working century sends forth its years,

each with its magic wand. Other changes of a political or social character are to be expected, as great changes have already been witnessed during the century. The slave trade has been abolished in England, serfdom by Russia, and slavery by the United States. The mightiest conqueror of history has been sent to St. Helena, the mightiest Empire in Europe has been transformed into a Republic, and an Empire more powerful still has been formed by the welding of Cerman States. But there is this difference between the changes wrought by science and invention, and those of any other character; progress in all other directions is irregular, and, to the human eye at least, uncertain in its rate. But in science each step begets other steps; each achievement clears the path for others in great number; and progress is steady, cumulative, and continually accelerated. We cannot know what wonders invention may bring us within the coming year or twenty years. But looking at the past, and realizing what vast strides the human intellect is now making in the conquest of Nature's forces, we may be sure that every year of the twenty which we begin this day will bring us some marvellous and revolutionary change. Every hour adds to the resources of the race, to the powers available for mini ing to human happiness, and the weapons with which the work of the west is to be

nshed thenceforward.

To live in such an age is a blessing for which we may give thanks with joy. To enter upon a new year, in such an age, is to be present at the birth of a new world, and to have offered to each of us a part in the creative work.

A NEW LEAF. It is probable that the majority of individual men and women in the United States will begin this first day of 1880 with the determination to alter their conduct in some way for the better. Well-meaning and right-feeling people are apt to make such resolutions at the milestones of life, and Americans, as a rule, belong to that class. They are not the few murderers, thieves and tricky roliticians whose noisy doings fill too many or our columns, but the mass of decent men and modest women who try to do their duty in an honest, commonplace fashion to wife, busband and children. Their individual resolutions, as we said, will no doubt be good this morning: but what are they going to do a whole? Men, as a nation, will coolly c mmit sins, from which their fear of God or of the devil keeps them innocent as individuals. There are one or two crimes or mistakes which this people, as a people, have committed, and would do well to leave behind them in the year just gentleman. The Bourbons have usually begone. The chief of these concerns the indians. The mistake is precisely similar to Indians. The mistake is precisely similar to they advance in life life tyrants and demons. Raw materials and products, half-made that made by the Nation toward the blacks bauchees. It would be unfair, however, to sticles and all familiar commonplace commodities

color of his skin. The vulgar, unthinking mass answered all arguments then of justice to the negro simply by "damning the darkeys," and they answer like arguments for the Indians by a jeer at "the red devils." We were told with plous unction then that God had cursed Ham and sentenced him to be a servant in the tents of his brethren; and we are told by the same class of reasoners now that God has doomed the red man to extirpation to make room for the victorious course westward of the Black Hill miner.

The Nation has a conscience, however; it

saw its error in the matter of slavery and it is slowly rousing to a comprehension of the truth about the Indian. The common sense and humanity of the people demand that these men and women shall now be treated as human beings. They will not tolerate another cruel, costly Indian war, or any such massacres as that of the Modocs, or the slaughter under Captain Wessels, or the slow killing of the Poncas. In the present case, the people will not be satisfied to have "the matter handed over to the Army," if that means a wholesale indiscriminate warfare against the Utes. We believe the mass of the people think, with THE TRIBUNE, that Ouray has acted with a good faith, moral courage and energy commendable in any man, whatever the color of his skin. He simply undertook to do more than he was able to do. The ten or a dozen criminals concerned in the Meeker murder decamped, declining to go to Washington to be hanged, precisely as white murderers would do, and precisely as every sensible man suspected they would do Why, for this reason, shall the whole Ute nation be given over to slaughter? When half a dozen Molly Maguires turn assassins, do we order out troops to murder all the Irish in the Pennsylvania hills, sparing neither women nor children? We protest in the name of a just God against further injustice to these people. The American Government should no longer be guided in its treatment of this race by the prejudices and exaggerated statements of settlers who have stolen their land, or agents who regard the rights of a Cheyenne as much as those of a cayote. We do not regulate our relations with great nations upon such statements and such prejudices; and still less are we entitled to do it when the offenders are weak and helpless subjects of our own. If a dozen or a hundred Utes are murderers, let the dozen or hundred be captured, tried and hanged, but let us have no more brutal warfare such as that which last Winter brought the United States in the eyes of the world on a lower level of civilization than were her sav-

age antagonists. If we succeed during the year just begun in giving to these native Americans the citizenship which we grant to the outcast of every other Nation, we shall have taken the most effective step toward righting one fatal error. The man with a vote, as we have seen in the case of the negro, is a man who quickly learns to understand and respect his own rights, and who will find friends to defend them. The Indians have no friends now, In England and France, the reports of an approaching Indian war are received with indignation and pity for the savages. But nobody will interfere. They are as helpless before us as any other weak, untaught race whom a powerful nation chooses to trample under foot. They have neither money, arms nor food : nothing to give them claim for our consideration but their weakness and the helpless condition to which we have condemned them. But let us remember, in this coming year, that behind their weakness and helplessness is the God who made them and us of one blood, and that His justice is sure.

A DISTURBED HONEYMOON. The amiable young couple who are trying to govern Spain and enjoy their honeymoon at the same time are having a troubled time of ties, and involving the dismissal of a Minister who is the most popular man in the Kingdom: and now comes an attempt at assassination. The whizz of the murder er's bullet was not a new sound to Alphonso. He was fired upon in September, 1878, and bore himself with great coolness, stopping his carriage and pointing out himself the man who fired the shot. But to the poor young Christina, a mere school-girl in years, fresh from a peaceful, happy homelife in Vienna, this rude experience of the dangers of Spanish royalty must be a terrible shock. It is said that one of the two balls fired at the King almost grazed her cheek.

It is singular that with all the attempts at assassination that have occurred in recent years not a single sovereign has been badly hurt. Few reigning European monarchs have been exempt from murderous attacks. Their lives have been assailed with pistols, shotguns, daggers, bursting bombs, infernal machines and exploding mines, and yet not one of them ever got a really serious wound. It used to be said in our civil war that it took a ton of lead to kill a man. The amount of powder and ball necessary to bring down a king has not yet been ascertained, but it must be very large.

The wonder is that since regicide has been shown to be such bad business, men are willing to engage in it. The chances of suc are very remote, while the death of the wouldbe king-killer is almost certain. If the men-tal machinery of these men could be examined, doubtless something would be found out of gear. The desperate character of the attempts, the entire lack of personal grievance, and the bungling manner in which the crimes are executed, all show a want of sanity, and the escape of the intended victims has doubtless been owing to the fact that the assaults have not been made by coolheaded men. Hödel and Nobiling who fired at Kaiser William in Berlin, the Italian who tried to poniard King Humbert, the Nibilist who shot at the Emperor of Russia, and the two assassins who within fifteen months have attempted the life of King Alphonso, were all young fellows of enormous egotism and illbalanced brains, muddled by liquor and communistic theories. Probably they were made to believe by their co-conspirators that a revolution would follow their attempts which

would shield them from punishment. Of all monarchs in Europe it would seem that Alphonso ought to be most secure from assassination. His youth, his personal bravery, his love-marriage, the purity of his personal character, and his honest attempts to govern by constitutional methods, ought to secure him so large a measure of popular regard as to make the formatior of plots against his life inpossible. He seems to be not only a fair King but also a high-minded, conscientious young

is taken that the Constitution does not of the rights of a human being because of the ancestors. His subjects ought to give him a fair chance, and it would seem that even those who are crasy enough to want to make him a target for pistol practice might let him enjoy his honeymoon in peace.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Just three months ago on the same day, October 1, two ocean steamers sailed away from this port, and no note nor tiding has been heard from either since the pilots left them. They were both new iron ships. The Joseph Pease, which cleared for Cette, was built in 1876, and the Telford, which cleared for Antwerp, was built in 1877. They were vessels of nearly the same size, one measuring 1,751 tons and the other 1,747 tons, and the ordinary crew for steamers of this grade would number about thirty souls. The friends of these sixty men, who have probably been swallowed up in the Atlantic, the owners and consignees of the vessels, and a few officers of insurance companies interested in the hulls and cargoes may still continue to search the shipping news, although with scarcely a spark of hope, for some chance fragment of information about the foundered ships; but ontside of this limited circle how many people ever heard of the loss? Now, disasters of such magnitude are cer-

tainly worth some attention and comment. and it is altogether depressing to reflect that. the main reason why so little notice is taken of these losses is the fact that they are so frequent. Rather more than a year ago the Homer, an iron steamer of nearly 2,000 tons burden and built in 1877, left Boston and has never been heard from. A little later, another new iron steamer, the Zanzibar, measuring 2,245 tons, left this port to meet an unknown fate. After these followed the Copia, from some St. Lawrence port, and the Hermann Ludwig, from this city, both steamers measuring more than 1,500 tons (one of them four years old and the other only eight), which started to cross the Atlantic in the month of September, 1878, and have gone no one knows where, while in the early Spring the Surbiton and Bernina, and later in the year the Kensington, all sailed and sunk and made no sign. This list, perhaps imperfect, only comprises steamers which have left some American or European port to cross the Atlantic during the space of little more than a year, and have never been heard from. It takes no note of wrecks from stranding or collision, or foundered vessels which have been abandoned and some of whose crews at least have been saved from the sinking ship to tell the story of her loss Among the steamers foundered and abandoned during the same time while on transatlantic voyages are the Yoxford, the Bayard, the Aberfeldy, the Guillermo, the Semiramide, the Gurtubay, the Roscommon and the Bo russia. Of these the greater proportion were vessels of good size and comparatively new, some of them being lost on their first voy-

The foundering of the Roscommon, a month ago, on her way to Havana from Liverpool was noticed in The Tribune last Friday. It may be worth while to add that the firm which owned the Roscommon have lost two other steamers, both new, during the year. These were the Surbiton, which went down in March, while on her passage to Liverpool, from New-York, and the Kensington, which cleared from Cardiff for Havana, and is now catalogued among the missing. If we should add to these the loss of other ocean steamers. like that of the Richmond, which was abandoned in the North Atlantic, and the Hellespont, neither of which chanced to be crossing the ocean between America and Europe, the record of foundered steamers for the year is appalling. Inasmuch as these vessels are nearly all of English build, it certainly is not inappropriate to repeat the suggestion that the British Board of Trade would do well to institute a searching investigation of this matter. The commercial world has a right to know whether iron steamers cannot be so constructed as to be comparatively safe in the open sea, especially before they into unseaworthmess by years of stormy ser-

The traditional dl-luck of New-Yorkers in New Year's weather seems not to have deserted them. Whether the skies are smiling or not to-day, there can be little doubt about the unfriendliness of the sidewalks. Yesterday's snow will prob-ably be found to have settled that Indeed, the first instalment of the New Year is so regularly and invariably uncomfortable, that the veteran New-Yorker would hardly know what to make of a clear sky and clear sidewalks in dazzling conjunction. The year just closed opened with a heavy snow-storm which poured down upon the persevering callers a steady shower of dis-couragement through most of the day and much of the night. New Year's Day, in 1878, for a wonder showed no more disagreeable feature than a very raw air, perhaps because its predecessor had furnished more than its share of bad weather; for 1877 came in like a lion with a bad temper. The air was old and raw, and a whirling, drifting snow-storm lasted most of the twenty-four hours. The Centennial year, which the Weather Bure should have welcomed with smiles, began with fogs and general discomfort. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to continue the catalogue further except to say that it was recorded of New-Year's Day in 1875, that it was the first pleasant day provided for those who adhere to the Knickerbocker enstom of calling, "in five or six years." But the veteran New-Yorker, after many years' experience, has grown stoical. He expects the lements to be against him, and therefore, braves them cheerfully in keeping up the kindly custom which had the especial senetion of Washington in the times when he was officially a Knickerbocker himself. And if the caller of to-day finds the air inhospitable, while the sidewalk is too hospitable, let him console himself with the thought that the day will furnish, as generations of New Year's Days have done before, and will again, an ample supply of entirely new and original jokes upon the weather. When the project for a World's Fair in Berlin in

1883 was first announced it was reported, in this country at least, that it had the support of the German Government. This report turns out to have been unfounded. The movement originated with the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, and the Imperial Ministry after considering the matter for several weeks has declined to give it either its assistance or official sanction. This ends the business, for it is impossible to hold a great Exhibition in any country without indorsement and considerable material aid from the government. The promoters of our New-York Exhibition can now go ahead and fix their date without fear of foreign interference. Some excellent suggestions on the arrangements of future exhibitions, which they would do well to consider, are contributed by Representative Oechelhäuser, of the Prussian Par liament, to a recent number of the Berlin National Zeitung. He protests against the constant increase in the size of world's fairs, by which their cost is enormously augmented without any gain in the way of practical utility. By the admission of all objects of productive industry they have become, he says, immense shops and storehouses where ordinary merchandise largely predominstes. He would have international exhibitious restricted to objects of art, art industry gun well and turned out badly, developing as and luxuy, machines, tools and scientific instru

be large enough for a world's fair. It may be that Herr Occhelhäuser's restrictions are too narrow: but his demand that the tradition which makes ais the test of merit in international exhibitions shall be disregarded henceforth is timely and sensible.

Enter 1880-big with Presidential hopes and dis-

A great deal of valua'le speculation has been wasted concerning the interpretation of the Maine statute defining the length of the Governor's term. The law says that he shall hold the office for year from the first Wednesday in each year." As the first day of 1879 was Wednesday, and the first day of 1880 is Thursday, it is claimed that Garcelon's term will expire to-day, and that the State will be without a Governor till next Wednesday. If this interpretation were correct, there would be times interpretation were correct, there would be times when the State would have two Governors. Thus, if Garcelou's successor enters upon office on the 7th his term will expire on the first Wednesday of 1881, but that will be on the 5th, leaving him two days short of a year. There would be, if the interpretation cited is correct, two Governors for two days. It is true that the quibble is of the same size as those which Garcelou has made, but it is not the sort of defence the Republicans can afford to resort to.

Whether this proves to be a Happy New Year for the country depends upon the vigor with which the people set about the work of squelching the burglarious Democratic party.

Mullett is alive and is a roaring Grant man. Awful query: Is Grant still a Mullett man fo

It is the profound opinion of Mr. S. S. Cox that if Seymour will consent to be nominated nothing can stand in the way of his success, but he is afraid he won't accept. His second choice appears to be deneral Hancock. This is very unimportant news, and only the dulness of the holiday season justifies its publication. Mr. Cox's first or second choice will have about as much effect upon his party's action as a conscientious scruple has upon Garcelon.

There is some Democratic talk of holding the next National Convention in Washington, in order that the gathering may have the benefit of the advice of the assembled wisdom of Congress. As there is no large hall in the city, it is proposed to have a joint resolution passed by Congress permitting the use of the new National Museum Building, now in process of erection. There is a sort of appropriateness in the proposal, for the convention will be a menagerie which will do credit to any museum.

Ben Hill is very quiet. He probably thinks his party has trouble enough on its hands at present.

Wade Hampton tells the Democrats of South Carolina that they can carry that State in 1880 only in two ways: One is by adhering to the policy of 1876, and the other is by suppressing the colored majority by fraud. Now will be tell us wherein the former plan differs from the latter? They are as near alike as the two roads, one of which led to bell and the other to damnation.

The public has its ear strained to hear Tilden's opinion of Garcelon's job, but no whisper has been caught yet.

Garcelon neglects no opportunity to declare that he is proud of his work, and to point to his lifetime among the citizens of Maine as a proof that he has always rejoiced in good works. It is a suggestive fact that none of these aforesaid citizens feel moved to speak with admiration of those good works. Judging by this silence, the Governor must erjoy much the same local reputation as the alleged man of charity of whom Goldsmith said that he "clothed the naked every day—when he put on his clothes."

PERSONAL,

M. Gounod has just composed a new work, a Miserere" for four voices and solo. George, Viscount Strangford, was the original of Lord Beaconsfield's "Coningsby."

Miss McClellan, the young daughter of the General, is described as tall, slender and blonde, very fair, and gifted with a charming smile. General Sherman had the pleasant Christmas

oft of a fourth grandchild. His daughter, Mrs. tch, has now two sons and two daughters. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers has been travelling in British Guiana, with Mrs. Childers and their daughter. They return to England this month.

Princess Louise is having a clearing made in the woods of Rideau Hall and a veritable backwoods shanty constructed upon it. It will be finished by

Professo David Swing has refused, it is reported, to have his salary raised from seven to ten thousand dollars, and has asked that the offered addition be used for charity.

Senator G. F. Edmunds is visiting Burlington.

after a year's absence; and in honor of his return an informal and very pleasant reception was given him by his townsmen of both political parties. The King and Queen of Spain showed publicly

ion to their Church. They met a priest who was taking the last sacraments to a dying man, and alighting from their carriage the young pair lent it to the priest, following on foot amid the acclama-tions of the people.

Minister Foster has visited nearly every State in

the Mexican Republic, thus accomplishing what no other foreign diplomat or tourist has performed, and giving himself a thorough and complete knowledge of the country. He responded to the various addresses of welcome from the Mexicans in their own tongue and was cordially received everywhere.

The advantage of International Exhibitions to the trade of the United States is signally shown in the anpointment of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. as "Jewellers and warrant for this distinction has just been issued to the firm from Marlborough House. It is the first honor of the kind ever conferred upon American tradesmen. Silversmiths to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." The

Robert Burns's Masonic apron and the mallet and minute-book of the Lodge of St. Andrew, Dumfries, of which the poet was an affiliated member, have just been sold in Edinburgh. The minute-book past occas soid in Edinburgh. The minute-book bears his signature to the by-laws. The relics are to be presented to the Grand Lodge of Scotland by the Grand Master, Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, who purchased them for about \$100.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the gold medal for science and art on Mile. Camilla Ruzicka Ostoic for a new Turkish and German dictionary, which this learned young lady has recently pubwhich this learned young lady has seently published, with transcriptions of the Turkish words into Roman characters. Mile. Ostoic had already distinguished herself in the department of Oriental languages at the Imperial Oriental Academy at Vienna.

When Charles Dickens visited America for the first time he stayed a few days-says a writer in The Republican, of Springfield-at the old City Hotel

The Republican, of Springfield—at the old City Hotel
Hartford, occupying rooms on the first
which had windows reaching nearly
to the street level. A Hartfor
who has since become a distinguished city, appeared at school one morning loudly and proudly
proclaiming that he had not only seen Mr. Dickens
at the hotel, but that the great novelist
had spoken to him. Deeply did his mates envy the
youth, but his noble spirit was shortly tamed when
it was finally ascertained that he had climbed up on
the window-sii of a room where Mr. Dickeus was
shaving and that the latter had turned at the noise,
and razor in hand, waved him away with a stern
"Go away, boy."

Mrs. Marshall, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Old Aberdeen, has just received the diploma

son, of Old Aberdeen, has just received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. After her thesis had been accepted Professor Hardy, the President and the Senior Protessor of Medicine in the Faculty, warmly congratulated Mrs. Marshall on the share she had had in setting at rest the vexed question as to the admission of women into the Paris School of Medicine. The Professor concluded by saying: "You, Madame, have helped to vinducate for all women their right to study medicine; you reply in your person to all the objections of your adversaries. I have seen you and watched your work for years, in the hospital, in my wards, by the bedside of the patients. I have seen the earnest work you have done, I congratulate you heartily, and I thank you." ting at rest the vexed question as to the admis-

GENERAL NOTES.

In the well-known English annual, "Whitaker's Almanack " for 1880, there are minor improvements in the body of the work, and in the appendix there are articles on last year's Weather and Earthquakes, on Popular Education and the London School Board, an epitome of the Laws of the last session of Par-liament, the Poor Laws and many other topics of prese-ing interest to English readers.

The portraits in the "Almanach de Gotha," for 1880, are those of Frédéric François and Ausstasie, Grand-duke and Grand-duchose of Wecklemburg-

During the recent cold gnap, wi Paris by surprise, wadare locemotion was m than it has ever been bases in that gay on number of sledges and house in the Bob

A fashionable lady of San Francis herself in a party dress, and had a full-league photograph taken. Enveloping her tightly-laced finers in a balloon cloat, she descended to the atreet, haftet a street car, and seated herself within. When her street was reached she motioned to the conductor, and at-tempted to rise. But so tightly was the poor thing harnessed that she couldn't get up, and blushing scarlet she told the conductor that she would go a few b further. When the terminus of the line was reached and the last gentleman had left the car, the conductor as her if she wanted to ride back. "No sir," she rep with sweet simplicity, "I herely want some help, can't get up." The conductor set her on her feet, she walked home a wiser woman.

Mrs. Swisshelm makes a stirring appeal in The Chicago Tribune for Susan Johnson, the Ute Squaw, who saved the White River captives from the malice of her tribe. She contends that this woman who from the depths of degradation has risen to heroism is to-day a beast of burden, made so by the customs of her tribe and by the Government, prompted and controlled by the plety of the United States. It is United States bayonets which stand between her and the protection of civil-ised law. Take away the bayonets, and the white men of Colorado will see to it Susan Johnson has all the protection give to their own wives and daughters. Let Eastern piety, says Mrs. Swissbelm, call off its Indian Bureau hounds, which are now hunting the Utes away from the green graves of their fathers and friends, and every Ute squaw will be lifted, with Susan Johnson, out of the mire in which their womanbood lies trampled, and will be set on that broad piatform which civilization seconds to the female citizen of this favored land. The Viennese version of the quarrel in the Im-

perial Mousehold represents that on December 6 the Cantinformed the Czarewitch that during his reign not a single constitutional experiment ought to be made. The ply, to the effect that the Czar had no right to compro nise the future of the dynnety. The arrest of the Csare. witch was only prevented by a telegram from the Empress. The differences, however, between the father and son are so great that serious consequences are apprehended, the more so as the Czarewitch is sup. ported by a strong party, composed of several Ministers, two-thirds of the administrat. Senate, and many eminent generals, all of whom demand the introduction of reforms. Moreover, the Senate will shortly submit to the Czar a petition most respectfully but firmly, asking him to bestow on the people certain rights and liberties, thus making the neople the guardian of the Empire's greatness. The generals have also reported that more than a fourth of the officers in the gamy were infected by reform aspiratious.

Professor Henry Morton, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in a letter to The Sanitary Engineer, complains that recent articles in the daily press on Edison's electrical light, trumpeting as a wonderful success what anyone acquainted with the subject recognizes as a conspicuous failure, has the melancholy mesuit of placing the inventor and his work in the same category with Keeley and his " water motor," Payne and his " electric engine," Garey and his " magnetic motor," and others of the same class. Against this the Professor protests in behalf of true science and for the sake of Edison bimself, who has done and is doing too much really good work to have his record defaced and his name discredited to the interesta of any stock company or individual financiers. The Professor does not mean, in using the phrase, "con-The Professor does not mean, in using the phrase, "conspicuous failure," to intimate that Edison has not now,
as he had a year area, a lot of electric lamps running at
Menlo Park; but that his year's work, starting out with
the most confident assertion of an accomplished success,
only awaiting grauting of patents to be made public,
has ended in landing him in an old method repeatedly
tried and abandouled by others, and which there is no
resson to believe has received any important improvement at Edison's hands. The new French Premier, M. de Freycinet,

waited on Gambetra the day after the fall of the Empire, and offered him assistance. As a former student of the Ecole Polytechnique, he fancied he might be of service in the staff for the administration of the army. the provinces required to be administered by men of order, and although M. de Freycinet informed him that he was not a "Republican of the eve," he pressed him to accept the Montaubau Prefecture. M. de Preycinet, after a very short stay at Montauban, returned to pri vate life. He was at Tours when Gambetta arrived there. The latter had preserved a lively recollection of their first interview, and asked him to be a kind of intermediary between himself and the war office, directed and appointed him his delegate. The deerse was signed it, and Gambetta then gave M. de Freycinet the direction the other day, while driving in Madrid, their devo- of the War Department, so that he became virtually interest War Whether or not he was right to Minister of War. Whether or not be was right to accept the post, he certainly brought to it a surprising power of improvisation, amazed everybody by the stimulus he imparted to the department, and contributed to keeping up for long months the resistance of a France left without an army, a resistance which reflected immense credit on the country, and gave Germany misgivings as to her overwhelming successes. He certainly also left the post with a reputation for unimpeachable honesty and patriotism.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Clearly the coming of the Presidential elec-tion is not, under the circumstances, a matter that can be contemplated with unalloyed natisfaction.—[Boston Heraid (lud.) teraid (lud.)
One lesson taught by the trouble in Maine

is the importance and necessity of having a better and more accurate class of men than are generally selected for election officers.—[Elmica Advertiser (Rep.)

for election officers.—[Elmica Advertiser (hep.)

If Garcelon, Pillsbury & Co., had supposed the Republicans would hold them to a bloody account for the crime, they would not have dared to take the course they have. If, now, the fraud is frustrated, even at the cost of some lives, it will be a wholesome leason that will not soon be forgotten by men similarly placed.—[Hartford Post (Rep.)

SOLID FOR SUCCESS ON ANY TERMS.

For The Richmond State (Dem.)

The South is solidly Democratic and will be in that election, no matter what the issue may be, whether for greenbacks, aliver dollars or gold, a tariff or free trade. We are not making platforms down here just now. We leave that to the North, as also the candidate. Any platform, and for that matter almost any candidate, will do for us, so only they will secure the defeat of the Radical party, and the restoration of the Government to the Democracy. In this respect the South is very like the New-York fireman when the question of the color the engine should be painted "der may be the didn't care a fig what color they painted "der may sort of a platform, with almost any sort of a candidate, only so he is a Democrat, and we will vote all the same. Our object is to secure our hare first, and decide afterward how we will cook it.

ROBINSON, AND WHAT AILED HIM.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

It cannot be said that Governor Robinson's administration has been eminently successful. At his according to the said that the said that have been an excidental elevation which he probably never a med of attaining, he should have been as Governor at the state something more than a blind, unreasoning parts, hent upon aggrandizing his party and rowarding his party and rowarding his party and Triends. But it was a narrow

A TILDEN ORGAN STANDS BY CARCELON.

Prom The Elmira Gasette (Dea.)

Governor Garcelon has dared todo his sworn days. That is just what he has done, and only that. No man can read his letter carefully and not see that fact. If there is a fault any where it is in the legislation of the prices precluce elections officers. It was the sworn day of the state Board to revise these returns and o rect these errors. By not doing so they riolate their cial oath—a very small matter in the laind of the ave a Republican statesman, but a serious matter with the lain of the sweet of the states of th

AN HONEST VOICE FROM THE SOUTH From The Vicksbury Hereld (Dominary Duminary Duminary